IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 24 as shown below.

This is an example of application to mobile telephony where the highest power consumption is due to the transmission chain and where the circuit power consumption is generally desired to be minimized. In receive mode, a mobile phone exploits a low-noise amplifier (LNA), the gain of which is generally fixed and for which a coupler is accordingly not necessary.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 3, line 2 as shown below.

Fig. 2 shows a conventional embodiment of a coupler 10 with an improved directivity. This coupler of distributed type comprises two conductive lines 11 and 12 and two capacitors Cp respectively connecting terminals IN and CPLD and terminals DIR and ISO. Such capacitors enable increasing the coupler directivity by drawing the values of the line impedances closer to one another. However, a ~~redhibitory~~ disadvantage of such a solution is that at frequencies of several hundreds of MHz, the capacitance values are very small (on the order of one femtofarad). In practice, such values make the implementation almost impossible since the values of capacitances Cp come close to the values of stray capacitances which can then not be neglected. Now, the features of the coupler ~~strongly~~ significantly degrade as soon as it is departed from the values selected, according to the coupler passband, for capacitors Cp.

Examples of couplers of the type described in relation with Fig. 2 are described in US patent 4937541 and in German patent application 19749912, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 21 as shown below.

The present invention also aims at providing a coupler having a ~~minimized~~ reduced bulk.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 28 as shown below.

~~Same~~ The same elements have been referred to with the same reference numerals in the different drawings. For clarity, only those elements that are necessary to the understanding of the present invention have been shown in the drawings and will be described hereafter. In particular, the signals crossing the coupler, as well as what exploitation is made of the measurements by the coupled line have not been detailed ~~and are no object of the present invention~~, the present invention being implementable whatever application is made of the signals issued by the coupler.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 9 as shown below.

The fact ~~for~~ that the capacitors [[to]] have substantially higher values makes the coupler (especially its directivity) less sensitive to variations in the capacitor values due to technological dispersions or due to the presence of stray capacitances which remain on the order of one femtofarad.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 28 as shown below.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, advantage is taken of the presence of the capacitors to decrease the length of conductive sections 11 and 12 with respect to the size that they would have in $\lambda/4$ with respect to the central frequency of the desired passband. Such an embodiment enables decreasing the coupling (which is maximum at $\lambda/4$), and thus reducing the amplitude of the signal measured on the coupled line with respect to the main line. This thus ~~minimizes~~ reduces the power consumption (signal portion) which is not directly useful for the transmission.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 12 as shown below.

An advantage of the present invention is that the addition of capacitors Cs slightly increases the coupling while considerably increasing (by more than 10 dB) the directivity.

Further, the isolation is improved and insertion losses increase only very slightly ~~increase~~ (less than 0.5 dB).